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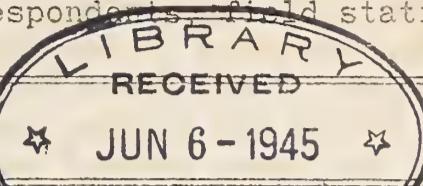
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:-
June 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1936

The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.



UNITED STATES

JUN 6 - 1945

CROP	ACREAGE FOR HARVEST 1936			YIELD PER ACRE: U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (million bushels)		
	Percent of 1935	Acres		Average 1923-32	1935	Indicated		1935	Indicated
		in Thousands	Average 1923-32			June 1, 1936	Average 1928-32		
Winter Wheat.....	115.9	35,932	15.2	14.0	13.4	618	433	482	
Rye.....	91.5	3,716	12.2	14.3	9.0	38.7	57.9	33.4	
Peaches, total crop	----	----	----	----	----	1 56.5	52.8	40.6	
Pears, total crop..	----	----	----	----	----	1 23.1	22.0	22.5	

CROP	CONDITION JUNE 1			
	Average 1923-32 Percent	1934 Percent	1935 Percent	1936 Percent
Wheat:				
Winter.....	73.9	55.3	74.2	66.7
Spring.....	82.7	41.3	85.2	66.9
Durum.....	----	29.6	84.4	60.8
Other spring.....	----	42.4	85.3	67.9
Oats.....	81.4	47.2	84.4	74.5
Barley.....	82.6	44.7	84.3	75.3
Rye.....	79.6	43.5	84.2	63.2
Hay, all.....	80.4	51.5	77.6	75.2
all timothy.....	80.6	53.9	78.5	75.7
wild.....	79.0	37.7	72.4	72.3
all other and timothy	3 79.7	53.1	77.2	76.4
Hay, alfalfa.....	84.8	59.1	82.3	82.4
Pasture.....	81.3	53.2	77.7	74.5
Apples.....	67.8	48.7	71.3	46.7
Peaches.....	64.7	58.3	62.5	51.3
Pears.....	65.1	59.0	60.1	57.8

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JUNE 1						
CROP	1934		1935		1936	
	Percent	4 1,000 bushels	Percent	4 1,000 bushels	Percent	4 1,000 bushels
Barley.....	16.4	25,584	12.4	14,706	22.7	66,433
Rye.....	19.7	4,162	17.6	2,827	27.4	15,850

¹ Includes some quantities not harvested. ² Except in Southern States.

³ Short-time average. ⁴ Percent of previous year's crop.

APPROVED:

Crop Reporting Board:

Joseph A. Becker, Chairman,

A. R. Tuttle, Secretary.

D. A. McCandliss, Reginald Royston,

John B. Shepard, E. A. Logan.

Joseph L. Orr,

John A. Hicks, P. C. Newman.

10. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Henry a wallace

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1936.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JUNE 1, 1936.

Unusually sharp changes in crop prospects occurred in the various States during May according to the June 1 estimates of the Crop Reporting Board. In the southern part of the Great Plains area, from central Nebraska and northeastern Colorado to the Rio Grande, prospects for late crops and ranges were greatly improved by the heavy general rains, but in much of this area winter wheat was too far advanced to be benefitted. Good rains also fell during May in Washington and Oregon west of the Cascades. In nearly all other parts of the country the hot dry weather of May gave most crops a poor start.

on June 1

Crop prospects were markedly better than on that date in 1934. With this exception and the hay crop in 1926 spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, hay and pastures, all show the lowest June 1 condition on record. Winter wheat production is forecast at 482,000,000 bushels which would be above production in each of the last four years but far below the previous average.

In the Piedmont section of the Carolinas and Georgia much of the cotton shows a ragged stand and much of the planted seed had not sprouted by June 1 because of the drought. In the same States there has also been a heavy loss of tobacco plants after setting and as it is now rather late to reset in most of this area this will tend to decrease production of flue-cured tobacco. In the whole area from central Alabama and central Kentucky eastward the drought has interfered with preparation of the ground and the planting of late crops, including soybeans, cowpeas and sweetpotatoes. Various truck crops, strawberries and home gardens have also suffered rather seriously.

During the first nine days of June good rains and local showers ended the drought in some areas and provided partial or temporary relief to a large part of the area where conditions on June 1 were most distressing but adequate moisture is still lacking in a large portion of the area east of the Mississippi River and also in some northern portions of the Great Plains. If dry weather continues in these areas there is danger of extensive crop failure. On the other hand, with the exception of the large acreage of winter wheat abandoned and some fields of cotton and tobacco where no stand was secured, there has been little actual loss of crops as yet. Timely rains during the remainder of the season could still result in about the usual production of most field crops except wheat. The condition of crops and pastures and the supply of soil moisture are not greatly different from what they were at this season in 1932 and equally favorable weather could still cause nearly equally heavy production.

The production of several important fruits will be rather light. The severity of the winter caused further loss of apple and peach trees in the North Central States and late frosts nipped fruit buds over a wide area, but particularly in Oklahoma and in the Ohio River and Central Mississippi Valley areas. The forecast of peach production is 40,615,000 bushels which would be slightly smaller than any peach crop since 1921. The number of apple trees in bearing has been declining and the condition is the lowest for June since 1921, so one of the smallest apple crops of recent years is likely. The low condition of California grapes also indicates that a light crop is probable and the dried prune crop is expected to be only about 80 percent of average. The production of plums, cherries and apricots should be about equal to that usually secured. Early reports on oranges and grapefruit for the picking season beginning next fall show nearly average condition and an increased number of trees in bearing. This suggests a further increase in citrus fruit production, in line with the upward trend during recent years.

mjd

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1936.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1936.
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

The condition of vegetable crops on June 1 was generally much lower than average. Except in the Pacific Coast States, drought conditions during May curtailed yields and prospective yields of green vegetables which are normally marketed during May and June. Lack of rain along the southeastern seaboard will result in low potato yields in the important commercial areas from Maryland southward.

WINTER WHEAT: A United States winter wheat crop of 481,870,000 bushels in 1936 is indicated by condition as of June 1. The 1935 winter wheat crop amounted to 433,447,000 bushels and the 5-year (1928-32) average production was 618,186,000 bushels.

Condition of the crop on June 1, 1936 was reported at 66.7 percent of normal, as compared with 74.2 percent on June 1, 1935 and the 10-year (1928-32) average of 73.9 percent.

Prospective production of winter wheat increased by approximately 18,000,000 bushels during the month of May, largely as the result of above average precipitation in important wheat producing areas of Kansas and Nebraska. The indicated yield per acre increased 1.5 bushels in Kansas and 2.0 bushels in Nebraska during May. Slight improvement in prospects was also noted in Ohio and Indiana where relatively dry weather has been favorable to the development of the crop. Complaints of lack of moisture are now becoming general in these States and a continuation of the dry weather would have an adverse effect on yields. Throughout most of the territory east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio, drought conditions reduced prospective yields from one-half bushel to 2 bushels per acre during May. The Pacific northwest also suffered from deficient moisture and excessive temperatures during May, resulting in declines in prospective yields per acre amounting to 1 bushel in Idaho and Oregon and 1.5 bushels in Washington.

The indicated production of winter wheat by classes in 1936 is as follows: hard red, 266,977,000 bushels; soft red, 168,128,000 bushels; white, 46,765,000 bushels.

SPRING WHEAT: The condition of spring wheat on June 1, 1936 was reported at 66.9 percent of normal, as compared with 85.2 percent on June 1, 1935, and the 10-year (1923-32) average of 82.7 percent.

During May, the spring wheat crop was handicapped by deficient moisture and above normal temperatures resulting in condition well below average in the Dakotas, Nebraska and Wyoming. Since June 1, beneficial rains have been received in these States, but yields in these States can hardly be expected to approach average unless weather conditions are unusually favorable during the remainder of the season. Conditions in other spring wheat producing States are moderately below average.

Applying the yield per acre indicated by the relation of June 1 condition and yield in past years to the prospective acreage of spring wheat for harvest as reported in the March Intentions report suggests a 1936 production of all spring wheat in the neighborhood of 200,000,000 bushels.

BARLEY: The condition of barley on June 1, 1936 was reported to be 75.3 percent of normal as compared with 84.3 percent a year ago, 44.7 percent two years ago, and a 10-year average (1923-32) of 82.6 percent.

The moisture situation was becoming serious by June 1 throughout a considerable portion of the West North Central States, where about two-thirds of the crop is produced, and there was danger of heavy abandonment of acreage unless rains occurred soon. The June 1 condition in this group of States was considerably below average, particularly in North and South Dakota, Kansas and Missouri. Condition was also sharply below average in the Southern States because of drought conditions. In the East North Central States and in the Western States it was only slightly below average.

OATS: The June 1, 1936, condition of oats was 74.5 percent compared with 84.4 for June, 1935, and the 10-year (1923-32) average June 1 condition of 81.4. The season has been too dry in the southern portions of the East North Central States and Missouri and in the Plains States from North Dakota to Texas. The heavy producing States of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin are only slightly less promising than last year, but Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota are noticeably under 1935 while from Virginia westward on both sides of the Ohio river and southwest to Texas prospects are poorer for oats this year.

RYE: The June 1, 1936 rye condition of 63.2 percent of normal indicates a yield of 9.0 bushels per acre on the 3,716,000 acres to be harvested for grain, or a production of 33,429,000 bushels compared with 57,936,000 in 1935, and the 5-year (1928-32) average of 38,655,000 bushels. During May prospective production declined by 1,824,000 bushels, or 5.2 percent. Most of the decline is accounted for by deterioration in North Dakota and Minnesota, the leading rye producing States. In Nebraska, another important rye producing State, the crop showed a slight improvement.

FARM STOCKS OF GRAIN: Farm stocks of barley on June 1, 1936 were estimated to be 66,433,000 bushels compared with 14,706,000 bushels for the same date in 1935. Farm stocks of rye on June 1, this year, were 15,850,000 bushels compared with 2,827,000 bushels for the same date in 1935.

HAY: The June 1 condition of all tame hay is 75.7 percent compared with 78.5 percent on May 1 and the 10-year (1923-32) average June 1 condition of 80.6 percent. This represents about the usual seasonal change between May 1 and June 1, and indicates that recovery from the backward start has not yet occurred. Some recovery may yet be expected in areas in the North Central and Western States if there is sufficient rainfall during June. The dry conditions in the South Atlantic and some of the more easterly South Central States are reflected in condition figures considerably lower than those reported on May 1.

Alfalfa condition of 82.4 percent is the same as that of June 1, 1935, but is slightly lower than the 10-year (1923-32) average of 84.8 percent.

All clover and timothy hay condition of 76.4 percent is lower than the June 1, 1935 condition of 77.2 percent and the 9-year (1924-32) average of 79.7 percent.

Wild hay condition at 72.3 percent is at approximately the same point as on June 1, 1935, but is 6.7 points lower than the 10-year average.

PASTURE: The condition of pastures on June 1, although not far below the condition on the same date in 1935, 1932 and 1925, was the second lowest on record, averaging 74.5 percent of normal compared with 77.7 percent last year, the record low of 53.2 percent in 1934 and an average of 81.3 percent during the years 1923 to 1932. Very few States reported pastures up to their usual average. Record low conditions for June were reported in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama and in portions of these States pastures were brown as a result of the exceptionally dry weather during May. Although recent showers have been helpful and have revived grass in some of the worst areas, more rain is needed to prevent deterioration of pastures in the eastern third of the country.

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

In the Southern Great Plains area the condition of pastures was still low on June 1 but the drought had been effectively broken, pastures had begun to improve and substantial further improvement is in prospect. In the Northern part of the Great Plains area pastures were very poor and urgently in need of rain on June 1. Recent rains have been helpful, but there are considerable areas where conditions are critical.

In the western range area as a whole the condition of ranges on June 1 averaged 83 or only slightly below the 85.6 average for that date during the last 10 years. Ranges were reported to have not fully recovered from recent dry years and there is a shortage of moisture in some areas but the ranges carry a fair to good supply of feed and the condition of range cattle and sheep is nearly up to the average for this season of the year.

APPLES: The June 1 condition of the United States apple crop was reported at 46.7 percent of normal compared with a condition of 71.3 percent on June 1, 1935 and with the 10-year (1923-32) average of 67.8 percent. This is the lowest June 1 condition of apples since 1921. Condition is below the 10-year average in all States except South Dakota, Nebraska, Mississippi, Utah and California. Although it is too early to forecast production present indications point to one of the smallest crops in recent years. In most cases this poor prospect is attributed to damage from low temperatures of last winter and spring.

June 1 condition was spotted in the North Atlantic and New England States. Cool weather and frosts immediately following blossoming reduced the set of fruit especially for the early blooming varieties in western and northern New York. In general, New York prospects are below average. In the East North Central States the apple crop will be light but late varieties were hurt most by freezing temperatures and other unfavorable weather conditions of winter and spring. In Illinois winter injury was severe and widespread, and considerable killing of trees resulted, particularly in the older age classifications. Throughout the West North Central section prospects are for a light crop of apples due to light bloom, frosts, winter cold and in some instances continued effects of the extreme drought of 1934. Along the South Atlantic Coast a light set is reported although the bloom, in most cases, was very satisfactory. Prospects for both summer and winter varieties are spotted. Weather conditions have been favorable for spraying and the crop is unusually clean and free from insect injury for this season. In the South Central States the apple crop will be poor as a result of winter cold and spring freezes. Rainy weather during blossoming caused poor pollination. Dry weather in North Carolina has resulted in a heavier drop than usual.

In the Pacific Coast and Mountain States prospects are below average except in California. There was an abundant bloom in most sections of the Pacific Northwest but the set of fruit was only fair. The below-average condition of the crop in this area is attributed to the severe freezes of last fall and winter and to the occurrence of unfavorable rainy weather during the blossoming period.

PEACHES: The total peach crop in the United States indicated by the June 1 condition is 40,615,000 bushels, which compares with the 1935 crop of 52,808,000 bushels and the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 56,451,000 bushels. The forecast for 1936 is the lowest production since the 1921 crop.

Poor prospects are indicated over all of the North Atlantic and North Central States and in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, largely as a result of freeze and frost damage during the winter and spring. In the South Atlantic States a fair crop is in prospect.

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CROP REPORT
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Washington, D.C.,
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In South Carolina and in Georgia prospective production declined during May due to the effects of dry weather. In the Western States prospects are generally favorable. Unusually large crops are indicated in Colorado, Utah, and Washington. In California the indicated production of both clingstone and freestone varieties is below the 5-year (1928-32) average but larger than in 1935. The June 1 report indicates that nearly 48 percent of the total 1936 peach crop of the United States will be produced in California compared with 34 percent in 1935 and with the usual proportion of 42 percent.

PEARS: The June 1 condition of the 1936 pear crop was reported at 57.8 percent compared with 60.1 percent on June 1, 1935 and with the 10-year (1923-32) average of 65.1 percent. Indications on June 1 were for a production of 22,544,000 bushels, which is 2 percent above the 1935 crop of 22,035,000 bushels, but is 3 percent below the 5-year (1928-32) average production of 23,146,000 bushels.

In the North Atlantic and North Central States extreme low winter temperatures caused greater damage than was evident earlier in the season, and late spring frosts have brought additional loss of buds. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, trees came through the winter in good condition but April and May frosts killed many of the buds, resulting in a production well below average. In the Pacific Northwest pears escaped winter and spring freezes with relatively light injury, and indications are for a production slightly below the record crop of last season. Prospects in California, while below average, point to a much larger production than the short crop of 1935.

CHERRIES: The forecast of the 1936 crop of sweet and sour cherries in the twelve commercial States, based on the June 1 condition of 57.1 percent, is 110,210 tons compared with a production of 120,130 tons in 1935 and with 113,886 tons in 1934. The extreme low temperatures of the past winter, and the late spring freezes materially reduced prospects in all commercial areas with the exception of the Pacific Coast States. In the Coastal areas of California, the heavy rains during late May damaged the crop. Further damage probably occurred due to continued rains in early June in this State as well as in Oregon and Washington. Considerable splitting of fruit is reported and the commercial tonnage is expected to be lower than the June 1 indications.

CITRUS: The June 1 reports on the citrus crops from the 1936 bloom show the condition of oranges somewhat below the 5-year (1928-32) average in California and Florida, but for Texas it is considerably higher than for the last two years. Condition of grapefruit in Florida and Texas is considerably above the low condition of June 1, 1935. The California crop is about average and Arizona condition is only fair. Condition of lemons and limes is about average.

Production of oranges for the 1935-36 season (from 1935 bloom) is estimated at 53,267,000 boxes compared with 64,937,000 for 1934-35, and with the 5-year (1928-32) average of 48,816,000 boxes. The forecast of California Valencias, the main source of supply at this time, is slightly less than the forecast of May 1, and totals 19,754,000 boxes compared with 27,096,000 boxes produced in 1934-35 and 16,465,000 boxes in 1933-34. Total production of grapefruit is estimated at 18,606,000 boxes compared with 21,357,000 boxes in 1934-35 and with the 5-year average of 14,730,000 boxes.

EARLY POTATOES: The June 1 condition of all early potatoes in the 10 southern States (including both commercial and farm crops) is reported to be 62.1 percent of normal, which is the lowest reported condition on that date recorded for these States since 1924.

CROP REPORT
as of
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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This condition is 8.2 points below the May 1 condition and compares with 75.1 percent on June 1 last year, and the 9-year (1924-32) average for June 1 of 73.9 percent. Drought conditions along the southeastern seaboard and in Georgia and Arkansas were chiefly responsible for the decline in condition during May.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in the country as a whole continues somewhat above last year's levels with a heavier production per cow more than offsetting the decreased number of milk cows on farms. On June 1, production per cow was averaging 3 to 4 percent above production on that date last year, but since farmers had about 2 percent fewer milk cows in their herds, total daily milk production was apparently only 1 to 2 percent above production on June 1 a year ago. On May 1 milk production was 2 to 3 percent higher than a year earlier and on April 1 about 5 percent higher.

Notwithstanding the poor pastures on June 1, when the condition in only a few States was up to average, production per cow as reported by crop correspondents was higher than on any June 1 since 1931 and was nearly up to the 1925-29 average on that date. Prices of dairy products have been high enough to encourage liberal feeding of grain and hay where needed and this has tended to offset the shortage of pasturage in some areas. Even in the South, where a number of States report the lowest June 1 condition of pastures on record, production per cow, although still low, was not as low as might otherwise be expected. In nearly all of the States outside of the South, production per cow was reported above last year on June 1, and in the Northeastern group and Wisconsin, production per cow was the highest in twelve years of record. For the country as a whole, crop correspondents were securing 16.99 pounds of milk per cow on June 1 compared with 16.41 pounds on that date last year, 15.11 pounds in the drought year of 1934 and the June 1 average of 17.20 pounds during the previous 9 years.

EGG PRODUCTION: Reports on June 1 indicate that egg production per hen continued at a relatively high level. Total egg production was almost 5 percent greater than on that date last year. Production was about 7 percent less, however, than the 5-year average June 1 production for the years 1928-32. The gain over last year in egg production was due partly to an increase of about 2.5 percent in numbers of layers on hand. The reported egg production per 100 hens was 51.2 eggs compared with 50.3 last year, 47.9 in 1934 and a 5-year June 1 average of 49.8 eggs.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington, D.C.

June 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Present conditions in the Northern Hemisphere indicate an increase in wheat production in North America but a decrease in production in Europe, exclusive of Russia, and North Africa, compared with last year. Grain crop conditions in Russia are reported to be generally favorable, especially in the Ukraine where an early harvest is expected. Prospects in China are for a late harvest but it is estimated that production will be 10 percent above last year, and the wheat of good quality.

The official estimate of the spring wheat acreage in Canada has not yet been released. Private reports, however, estimate that the acreage will be somewhat smaller than indicated by "intentions-to-plant", due to unfavorable weather and shortage of good seed in some regions. Farmers' intentions indicated an increase of about 3 percent over last year. Condition as of May 31, was below average for all grain crops as the result of late seeding, deficiency of soil moisture and low temperatures throughout the past month.

The crop situation in Europe has changed very little during May. Weather conditions were, with a few exceptions, favorable. Warmer weather prevailed throughout most of Europe, to the benefit of crops. Much needed rains were had in Algeria and southern Italy, improving prospects somewhat. Good rains were also reported in the Danube countries, where prospects are reported to be very favorable. In Austria, on the other hand, heavy rains caused deterioration of the wheat crop. It is reported that in trade circles some apprehension is felt over the prospect of excessive rain in Central Europe this summer and suggestions are being published as to measures farmers should take in order to reduce losses. If unfavorable weather should be experienced during the harvest period, crop estimates would probably be reduced materially. Crop prospects in Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and The Netherlands are better than average. In Italy, France and North Africa they are average or slightly below. Prospects in Spain and Portugal are definitely poor. In Portugal it is expected that the crop will not exceed half of last year's production.

Spring sowings in the Soviet Union made rapid progress during May and on May 20 were only slightly behind those of the same date a year ago. The total acreage sown to spring wheat by May 15 is reported to have amounted to 93 percent of this year's plan. This would indicate an acreage of 56,300,000 acres and does not differ materially from the amount sown at the same time a year ago. Cold weather in mid-May seems to have resulted in no serious damage to the wheat crop.

The second estimate of the production in India is 350,709,000 bushels compared with 366,725,000 bushels, the corresponding estimate of the 1935 crop.

Drought conditions in Australia are seriously impeding the progress of seeding. Conditions in Argentina are favorable for plowing, and seeding of wheat is becoming general in the Central and Northern part.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

CROP REPORT

as of

June 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

June 10, 1936

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

STATE	CONDITION (June 1)			PRODUCTION		
	Average	1923-32	1935	Average	1928-32	Indicated
	Percent			Thousand bushels	1935	1936
N. Y.	80	82	84	4,245	6,141	5,265
N. J.	86	82	83	1,165	1,372	1,254
Pa.	82	85	81	17,205	18,816	16,056
Ohio	75	92	73	30,251	42,343	32,688
Ind.	76	84	67	26,279	28,458	24,896
Ill.	71	83	64	30,079	26,506	29,436
Mich.	80	86	79	15,343	17,754	14,859
Wis.	80	89	85	600	440	480
Minn.	79	90	72	3,283	2,655	2,652
Iowa	81	84	83	6,608	5,814	7,163
Mo.	73	82	69	20,217	24,130	24,492
S.Dak.	72	81	44	1,867	1,580	852
Nebr.	74	83	77	54,169	36,400	41,368
Kans.	68	58	70	177,054	59,887	130,450
Del.	86	85	80	1,800	1,658	1,530
Md.	83	86	77	8,648	8,323	7,752
Va.	81	84	67	9,220	8,714	8,262
W.Va.	78	87	74	1,643	2,538	2,025
N. C.	82	84	66	3,653	5,198	4,140
S. C.	75	80	62	575	980	808
Ga.	74	73	64	510	805	760
Ky.	76	78	75	3,002	3,097	3,708
Tenn.	78	78	65	2,918	3,636	3,562
Ala.	77	72	65	34	66	57
Ark.	76	75	69	247	424	340
Okla.	70	63	46	55,145	33,080	29,358
Tex.	65	37	36	41,083	10,010	13,598
Mont.	74	82	57	8,800	10,469	8,503
Idaho	86	86	69	13,252	9,030	7,840
Wyo.	80	44	46	1,711	1,177	1,334
Colo.	72	35	56	13,051	2,220	5,790
N. Mex.	59	51	33	3,712	700	979
Ariz.	91	89	89	602	836	851
Utah	88	92	69	3,358	3,192	2,366
Nev.	92	92	103	69	50	50
Wash.	78	80	68	28,039	30,425	17,661
Oreg.	85	63	76	17,610	10,931	14,041
Calif.	77	89	83	11,046	13,592	14,644
U. S.	73.9	74.2	66.7	618,186	433,447	481,870

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CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1936 :

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

	SPRING WHEAT (ALL)			OATS			BARLEY			
STATE	Average:	Condition, June 1	1923-32: 1935	Average:	Condition, June 1	1923-32: 1935	Average:	Condition, June 1	1923-32: 1935	1936
	Percent			Percent			Percent		Percent	
Me.	90	87	94	91	92	92	89	88	91	
N.H.	--	--	--	91	92	83	--	--	--	
Vt.	--	--	--	89	86	85	88	79	88	
Mass.	--	--	--	90	83	85	--	--	--	
R.I.	--	--	--	90	86	68	--	--	--	
Conn.	--	--	--	88	85	90	--	--	--	
N.Y.	82	83	77	82	78	81	82	77	80	
N.J.	--	--	--	86	76	82	89	74	70	
Pa.	84	77	77	84	77	73	85	80	79	
Ohio	80	85	71	78	79	76	81	82	78	
Ind.	78	92	77	77	78	73	78	82	74	
Ill.	81	83	80	79	81	75	85	82	81	
Mich.	84	78	79	81	80	75	82	82	78	
Wis.	87	90	86	88	88	86	88	88	84	
Minn.	85	87	85	86	89	87	86	88	86	
Ia.	86	89	82	87	91	84	88	92	87	
Mo.	76	79	68	71	84	57	78	78	63	
N.Dak.	82	85	56	81	83	60	82	83	58	
S.Dak.	82	87	58	82	89	69	83	88	66	
Nebr.	85	85	71	83	88	74	84	87	80	
Kans.	72	59	63	73	78	61	71	39	64	
Del.	--	--	--	86	92	64	--	--	--	
Md.	--	--	--	82	79	60	83	86	68	
Va.	--	--	--	80	79	50	81	86	65	
W.Va.	--	--	--	80	80	61	--	86	76	
N.C.	--	--	--	77	84	54	82	84	69	
S.C.	--	--	--	75	84	60	--	--	--	
Ga.	--	--	--	72	80	64	--	--	--	
Fla.	--	--	--	70	66	74	--	--	--	
Ky.	--	--	--	77	75	54	78	81	69	
Tenn.	--	--	--	76	75	47	79	81	61	
Ala.	--	--	--	72	78	67	--	--	--	
Miss.	--	--	--	73	72	79	--	--	--	
Ark.	--	--	--	71	78	61	--	--	--	
La.	--	--	--	72	71	70	--	--	--	
Okla.	--	--	--	70	80	49	69	51	44	
Tex.	--	--	--	71	72	46	67	62	44	
Mont.	82	89	76	81	90	77	83	91	77	
Ida.	90	88	83	90	87	88	91	88	87	
Wyo.	90	85	69	91	90	70	92	90	70	
Colo.	85	86	78	86	89	83	85	86	79	
N.Mex.	81	83	74	80	80	72	81	68	72	
Ariz.	--	--	--	29	91	85	90	93	92	
Utah	91	90	79	92	91	83	92	91	84	
Nev.	92	89	91	91	94	89	93	94	94	
Wash.	80	74	81	88	82	88	84	78	81	
Oreg.	86	73	83	90	79	92	89	77	88	
Calif.	--	--	--	80	93	83	78	91	85	
U.S.	82.7	85.2	66.9	81.4	84.4	74.5	82.6	84.3	75.3	

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as of
June 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RYE

STATE	CONDITION (June 1)			PRODUCTION		
	Average	1923-32	1935	Average	1928-32	Indicated
	Percent	1936	1935	Thousand Bushels	1936	1936
N. Y.	84	83	85	315	345	285
N.J.	89	86	85	445	315	289
Pa.	87	85	81	1,671	1,665	1,390
Ohio	80	89	77	662	1,320	572
Ind.	81	86	76	1,118	2,358	1,460
Ill.	82	87	80	757	1,274	796
Mich.	82	84	79	1,978	2,940	1,638
Wis.	83	80	85	2,334	4,082	2,940
Minn.	80	90	70	5,966	9,900	4,914
Iowa	87	92	84	677	2,077	1,080
Mo.	80	82	77	163	600	178
N. Dak.	74	73	44	11,362	12,754	7,306
S. Dak.	76	87	46	4,048	7,050	2,182
Nebr.	82	87	75	3,150	7,250	4,440
Kans.	77	67	80	223	682	805
Del.	90	88	81	82	72	68
Md.	86	88	79	264	240	208
Va.	84	85	71	605	540	460
W. Va.	83	84	73	147	150	90
N.C.	88	82	66	459	458	358
S.C.	80	80	68	67	72	68
Ga.	79	74	62	88	95	55
Ky.	80	84	73	180	106	126
Tenn.	80	80	65	115	109	72
Okla.	77	65	57	78	64	72
Tex.	70	59	55	33	36	24
Mont.	78	85	68	574	620	512
Idaho	89	90	73	46	50	45
Wyo.	88	65	58	225	144	204
Colo.	80	63	70	443	126	350
Utah	88	95	63	23	45	26
Wash.	80	74	82	117	98	126
Oreg.	89	73	90	240	299	312
U.S.	79.6	84.2	63.2	38,655	57,936	33,429

mbp

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STOCKS ON FARMS JUNE 1, 1935 AND 1936

BARLEY

RYE

State	Percent of previous year's crop:		Quantity 1935 Thousand Bu.	Percent of previous year's crop:		Quantity 1936 Thousand Bu.
	1935	1936		1935	1936	
Me.	23	6	34	10	--	--
Vt.	24	19	26	26	--	--
N.Y.	26.5	19	1,052	790	19	21
N.J.	25	25	7	8	5	9
Pa.	18	14	312	223	22	27
Ohio	14	17	46	76	7	15
Ind.	4.5	19	10	109	12	19
Ill.	48	25	424	453	14	14
Mich.	18	20	609	1,065	12	34
Wis.	12	13	2,312	3,364	29	37
Minn.	10.5	25	2,532	14,688	18.5	32
Iowa	15	22	769	3,398	25	29
Mo.	3	3.5	7	44	2	9.5
N.Dak.	21	33	1,495	15,034	12	27
S.Dak.	26	37	462	15,958	59	35
Nebr.	34	26	918	4,078	33	22
Kans.	25	23	497	1,044	2.5	19
Del.	--	--	--	--	32	8
Md.	11	8	69	61	15	13
Va.	12	15	106	140	17	11
W.Va.	8	16	6	13	13	21
N.C.	3.5	6.5	10	17	9.5	12
S.C.	--	--	--	--	5	7.5
Ga.	--	--	--	--	3.5	8
Ky.	7	2	15	6	1	3
Tenn.	5	5	16	15	3	1
Okla.	7	8.5	89	126	7	3
Tex.	8	22	197	582	0	0
Mont.	27	20	598	662	28	30
Ida.	14	23	600	1,204	2	25
Wyo.	25	21	194	410	18	16
Colo.	12	20	363	1,087	10	22
N.Mex.	5	33	6	87	--	--
Ariz.	0.5	7.5	3	68	--	--
Utah	10	11	84	178	1	2
Nev.	10	3	17	6	--	--
Wash.	9	13	159	274	10	20
Oreg.	8	12	208	396	7	10
Calif.	2	2	454	733	--	--
U.S.	12.4	22.7	14,706	66,433	17.6	27.4
						2,827
						15,850

mjd

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HAY AND PASTURE CONDITION (JUNE 1)

STATE	TAME HAY		WILD HAY		TIMOTHY HAY		ALFALFA HAY		PASTURE	
	Avg.	1923-32	Avg.	1923-32	Avg.	1924-32	Avg.	1923-32	Avg.	1923-32
Me.	90	91	88	84	89	93	86	93	86	87
N.H.	90	85	86	78	90	86	89	83	87	85
Vt.	92	86	88	79	90	85	86	79	88	90
Mass.	88	83	86	78	88	84	88	83	85	83
R.I.	88	76	87	83	88	78	92	82	86	73
Conn.	87	84	86	80	88	86	89	89	86	81
N.Y.	84	78	82	73	85	79	89	83	83	84
N.J.	80	64	86	69	81	65	87	74	82	70
Pa.	81	68	82	80	81	69	86	76	82	72
Ohio	75	73	75	73	75	74	81	81	79	80
Ind.	75	74	80	74	75	73	83	82	80	78
Ill.	75	76	78	78	75	78	82	84	79	79
Mich.	79	78	83	83	78	78	86	84	81	81
Wis.	80	85	82	82	80	86	82	89	80	88
Minn.	78	87	76	82	78	89	83	87	77	88
Iowa	78	81	82	86	78	82	87	90	80	85
Mo.	73	63	80	68	72	68	81	80	79	72
N.Dak.	75	55	73	49	74	61	78	64	73	52
S.Dak.	79	63	75	57	76	67	79	62	76	62
Nebr.	83	79	83	86	83	83	84	80	84	77
Kans.	79	79	82	78	79	84	79	82	84	75
Del.	81	70	88	70	80	68	86	83	81	61
Md.	76	54	77	61	77	52	84	68	78	59
Va.	75	45	75	52	75	45	81	59	80	47
W.Va.	75	56	78	64	77	60	81	69	80	63
N.C.	80	51	79	53	--	53	81	46	80	46
S.C.	72	46	70	61	--	--	76	47	73	44
Ga.	75	58	76	47	--	--	81	53	78	49
Fla.	76	68	78	68	--	--	--	--	77	70
Ky.	75	59	78	61	75	62	81	73	81	62
Tenn.	76	48	77	51	75	46	82	60	82	47
Ala.	74	66	74	63	--	--	77	69	79	65
Miss.	77	75	77	71	--	--	81	84	81	75
Ark.	75	68	78	68	--	--	80	76	82	72
La.	79	76	80	70	--	--	82	75	82	76
Okla.	78	64	81	67	--	--	78	58	82	64
Tex.	79	72	80	77	--	--	83	75	83	76
Mont.	84	76	81	72	85	80	86	80	81	74
Idaho	89	84	89	85	89	83	88	86	90	86
Wyo.	90	72	90	67	90	78	90	73	93	61
Colo.	86	82	88	86	91	85	85	80	86	76
N.Mex.	85	76	82	66	89	77	86	83	80	65
Ariz.	91	85	75	67	--	--	91	87	85	75
Utah.	88	81	92	86	90	83	87	81	88	75
Nev.	88	83	85	85	90	83	87	84	87	82
Wash.	86	82	85	86	88	87	85	80	85	87
Oreg.	90	90	84	86	89	89	88	89	91	93
Calif.	87	85	82	83	--	--	91	86	80	84
U. S.ela	80.6	75.7	79.0	72.3	79.7	76.4	84.8	82.4	81.3	74.5

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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STATE	A P P L E S			P E A C H E S			P R O D U C T I O N		
	CONDITION June 1			CONDITION June 1			Average		
	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	1928-32	1935	1936
	Percent	Percent	Percent				Thousand Bushels		
Me.	86	67	58	--	--	--	---	---	---
N.H.	84	80	47	78	16	64	20	2	8
Vt.	88	78	29	--	--	--	---	---	---
Mass.	84	81	62	76	13	71	153	21	102
R.I.	86	83	76	82	18	85	34	6	30
Conn.	82	73	69	80	42	59	205	37	105
N.Y.	77	75	42	74	54	52	1,617	793	600
N.J.	73	72	60	74	35	65	1,692	800	1,360
Pa.	72	73	49	62	61	27	1,708	1,675	576
Ohio	62	71	26	52	65	7	1,089	1,606	168
Ind.	61	73	27	46	76	4	658	900	12
Ill.	60	74	26	44	79	10	1,751	3,285	225
Mich.	72	84	58	62	83	44	1,416	1,966	966
Wis.	80	88	61	--	--	--	---	---	---
Minn.	74	87	60	--	--	--	---	---	---
Iowa	71	73	62	50	50	8	67	81	7
Mo.	57	78	25	40	75	9	591	1,186	82
S.Dak.	67	77	68	--	--	--	---	---	---
Nebr.	62	64	63	47	45	20	40	60	14
Kans.	56	54	29	37	41	16	146	198	55
Del.	67	67	61	65	37	68	292	225	371
Md.	64	67	49	64	46	45	509	382	311
Va.	54	60	35	50	45	40	839	774	703
W.Va.	55	66	36	46	22	9	492	300	80
N.C.	56	55	35	58	71	45	1,980	2,400	1,440
S.C.	56	57	42	59	71	47	1,205	1,781	1,000
Ga.	57	53	39	62	66	60	1/ 5,749	5,891	5,332
Fla.	--	--	--	64	49	67	68	52	62
Ky.	55	45	24	52	46	11	574	546	110
Tenn.	53	46	34	52	50	24	1,402	899	540
Ala.	54	56	50	58	65	53	933	825	776
Miss.	54	57	59	59	60	64	619	550	660
Ark.	56	65	19	52	48	19	1,461	1,290	594
La.	54	56	40	59	57	57	192	175	175
Okla.	51	55	6	35	55	1	458	816	33
Tex.	50	51	24	49	57	33	1,380	1,891	930
Mont.	80	89	48	--	--	--	---	---	---
Idaho	79	87	54	55	56	70	152	160	148
Wyo.	82	76	52	--	--	--	---	---	---
Colo.	74	73	70	76	81	80	950	1,276	1,260
N.Mex.	62	53	45	42	63	26	78	103	63
Ariz.	64	69	63	67	75	49	78	67	42
Utah	81	85	82	73	71	78	595	680	638
Nev.	70	73	60	54	67	50	5	8	5
Wash.	75	76	60	57	44	86	1,131	928	1,424
Oreg.	78	70	66	59	66	47	277	297	206
Calif.	71	77	71	80	64	74	1/ 23,844	17,876	19,402
Clingstone 2/	--	--	3/ 76	67	74	1/ 15,610	12,001	12,781	
Freestone 4/	--	--	3/ 79	60	73	1/ 8,234	5,875	6,621	
U.S.	67.8	71.3	46.7	64.7	62.5	51.3	1/ 56,451	52,808	40,615

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions. 2/ Mainly for canning. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Mainly for drying.

CROP REPORT

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PEARS

STATE	CONDITION (June 1)			PRODUCTION		
	Average	1923-32	1935	Average	1928-32	Indicated
		Percent			Thousand bushels	
Me.	83	77	70	13	6	7
N.H.	88	72	65	11	8	7
Vt.	87	58	19	9	5	2
Mass.	83	73	66	55	45	41
R.I.	84	86	78	8	5	6
Conn.	82	74	71	23	15	17
N.Y.	74	70	46	1,262	663	660
N.J.	67	63	61	105	79	86
Pa.	67	66	47	395	370	251
Ohio	58	68	32	348	400	196
Ind.	55	68	26	189	170	68
Ill.	51	65	35	446	659	308
Mich.	67	74	65	600	680	657
Iowa	57	65	36	81	102	43
Mo.	47	65	18	268	470	100
Nebr.	52	56	33	35	44	23
Kans.	45	54	19	137	217	59
Del.	53	43	61	29	27	32
Md.	62	61	57	105	106	96
Va.	42	46	34	276	325	224
W.Va.	38	34	11	63	64	18
N.C.	47	50	36	207	222	130
S.C.	55	55	52	94	71	69
Ga.	55	42	58	166	97	166
Fla.	63	43	75	49	35	64
Ky.	47	34	14	180	126	40
Tenn.	44	38	24	223	113	100
Ala.	54	40	55	279	145	277
Miss.	56	35	67	197	121	312
Ark.	48	57	20	121	154	47
La.	53	47	60	64	50	66
Okla.	35	58	3	133	245	34
Tex.	52	49	34	371	469	247
Idaho	73	76	73	65	57	60
Colo.	79	70	70	380	351	312
N. Mex.	49	56	42	43	38	31
Ariz.	69	75	63	15	12	10
Utah	76	74	75	77	49	74
Nev.	64	68	53	5	8	4
Wash.	64	74	66	3,771	5,060	4,810
Oreg.	73	74	69	2,711	3,360	3,384
Calif.	70	52	66	1/ 9,534	6,792	9,406
U.S.	65.1	60.1	57.8	1/ 23,146	22,035	22,544

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

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C H E R R I E S 1/

STATE	CONDITION June 1			PRODUCTION 2/		
	Average, 1928-32	1935	1936	Average, 1928-32	1935	Indicated 1936
	Percent			Tons		
New York	70	88	47	3/ 18,379	22,550	12,060
Sweet	66	75	51	4/ 2,657	1,950	1,140
Sour	71	89	46	4/ 17,918	20,600	10,920
Pennsylvania	--	64	32	4/ 7,228	7,360	3,300
Ohio	--	63	18	4/ 3,115	4,260	1,180
Michigan	66	72	65	21,200	26,660	27,900
Wisconsin	--	80	41	6,583	6,050	3,000
Montana	--	92	17	556	524	120
Idaho	--	63	69	3,160	3,024	2,870
Colorado	54	74	10	3,315	4,662	520
Utah	62	61	78	3,530	3,540	4,960
Washington	60	53	67	13,575	12,600	17,900
Oregon	--	52	57	10,513	13,900	14,000
California	61	49	69	3/ 18,760	15,000	22,400
12 STATES	--	64.8	57.1	3/ 107,896	120,130	110,210

1/ For States other than New York, production includes both sweet and sour cherries.

2/ Estimates of total production based on commercial sales, plus allowances for local sales, home use, etc.

3/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of price.

4/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS
(California & Florida)

CONDITION JUNE 1 1/ OF EARLY POTATOES
IN SOUTHERN STATES

CROP AND STATE	CONDITION JUNE 1			ALL EARLY POTATOES 2/		
	Avg.	1928-32	1935	STATE	1924-32	1935
	Percent			Percent		

GRAPES:

Florida	77	65	77	N.C.	79	81	47
California, all	83	82	68	S.C.	70	72	52
Wine varieties	83	86	73	Ga.	73	75	44
Raisin varieties	82	80	65	Fla.	75	69	60
Table varieties	82	83	73	Ala.	74	80	68

OTHER CROPS:

California:

Apricots	64	51	58	La.	74	81	72
Figs	77	82	71	Oklahoma	74	71	62
Olives	78	84	63	Tex.	70	70	67
Almonds	62	41	39	10 States	73.9	75.1	62.1
Walnuts	74	80	71				

Florida:

Avocados	68	42	58	1/ Condition reported as of June 1 or at time of harvest.
Pineapples	66	67	85	2/ Includes all potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States mentioned.

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CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	PRODUCTION 1/			CONDITION JUNE 1		
	: Average, : 1928-32	: Indicated: 1934	: Average: 1935	: 1923-32:	1934	: 1935 : 1936
	1,000 boxes			Percent		

ORANGES:

California, all	33,022	46,086	34,313	87	74	84	83
Valencias	---	27,096	19,754	89	74	84	84
Navels and Misc.	---	18,990	14,559	84	73	83	81
Florida, all	15,010	17,600	17,700	76	81	55	70
Early and midseason	---	10,700	9,500	--	--	--	--
Valencias	---	4,900	6,100	--	--	--	--
Tangerines	---	2,000	2,100	2/ 67	75	42	71
Satsumas	---	---	---	2/ 64	73	34	62
Texas	292	560	747	--	47	36	76
Arizona	133	170	260	--	73	87	68
Alabama	100	140	2	--	--	(3)	--
Mississippi	41	88	1	--	--	1	--
Louisiana	218	293	244	--	95	70	--
7 States 4/	48,816	64,937	53,267	--	--	--	--

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	11,657	15,200	11,500	72	79	51	69
Seedless	---	4,100	4,000	--	--	--	--
Other	---	11,100	7,500	--	--	--	--
California	1,209	2,167	2,275	--	72	87	80
Texas	1,457	2,750	2,741	--	40	28	71
Arizona	408	1,240	2,090	--	82	90	65
4 States 4/	14,730	21,357	18,606	--	--	--	--

LEMONS:

California 4/	7,251	10,506	8,226	82	83	80	81
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LIMES:

Florida	8	8	10	75	73	59	73
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1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown, picking beginning November 1 in California and September 1 in other States.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ Failure reported.

4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

CROP REPORT
as of
June 1, 1936

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
June 10, 1936
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUNES

CROP AND STATE	CONDITION JUNE 1			PRODUCTION	
	Average, %	1923-32	1935	Average, %	Indicated Tons
Percent					
<u>APRICOTS:</u>					
California	67	51	58	1/ 227,400	216,000 <u>Fresh Basis</u>
<u>PLUMS:</u>					
Michigan	63	72	55	6,698	7,635
California	78	52	71	1/ 64,200	48,000 58,000
<u>PRUNES: (For use fresh)</u>					
Idaho	--	62	62	22,840	18,960
Washington	2/ 64	66	64	18,895	15,200
Oregon	--	47	68	27,260	14,630
					<u>Dry Basis</u>
<u>PRUNES (For drying): 3/</u>					
Washington	2/ 55	74	30	3,781	5,590
Oregon	--	59	63	1/ 25,500	31,500
California	64	69	52	1/ 196,660	258,000 156,000

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Short-time average.

3/ To convert California estimates to fresh fruit basis, multiply by $2\frac{1}{2}$. In the other States, the ratio ranges from 3 to 4 (fresh) to 1 dried.

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CONDITION OF COMMERCIAL TRUCK CROPS ON JUNE 1, 1936, WITH COMPARISONS

CROP	:10-year average:		June	May	June
	: June 1,	: 1,	: 1,	: 1,	
	: 1923-32	: 1935	: 1936	: 1936	
<u>FOR MARKET:</u>					
Asparagus	85.5	87.4	84.7	79.5	
Lima Beans	--	80.5	70.0	72.4	
Snap Beans	77.0	74.7	72.8	62.8	
Beets	* 87.7	80.8	--	69.6	
Cabbage	80.9	80.9	73.5	68.4	
Cantaloups	77.5	82.1	85.8	76.2	
Carrots	88.0	88.5	92.0	92.3	
Celery	80.2	84.8	85.0	66.3	
Sweet Corn	80.3	87.0	78.7	83.0	
Cucumbers	71.5	72.5	59.9	63.9	
Eggplant	* 73.4	78.7	70.1	78.4	
Lettuce	81.3	74.8	--	85.6	
Onions	82.6	83.8	75.3	75.7	
Green Peas	80.3	85.7	85.0	81.3	
Green Peppers	* 75.8	79.4	64.1	72.6	
Early Irish Potatoes	78.7	79.0	75.1	65.4	
Spinach	* 90.0	89.5	75.0	70.7	
Strawberries	75.3	80.1	77.6	62.6	
Tomatoes	76.0	68.0	72.8	75.9	
Watermelons	77.3	74.1	70.1	67.5	
<u>FOR MANUFACTURE:</u>					
Green Peas	83.5	90.4	--	80.0	

* 5-year average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 10, 1936

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY CROP REPORTERS 1/

: June 1 : June 1 : June 1 : June 1

<u>STATE</u>	: (Avg.) 1925-33	: 1934	: 1935	: 1936
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Me.	16.0	15.8	15.4	16.5
N.H.	16.8	16.0	17.0	17.1
Vt.	17.6	17.1	18.0	19.9
Mass.	19.4	18.6	19.1	18.5
R.I.	20.9	16.6	20.0	21.5
Conn.	18.8	17.6	19.9	20.3
N.Y.	22.7	21.8	22.9	23.9
N.J.	21.2	21.4	21.6	22.5
Pa.	20.5	19.3	21.2	21.6
<u>N. ATL.</u>	<u>20.76</u>	<u>19.77</u>	<u>20.99</u>	<u>21.85</u>
Ohio	20.0	18.7	19.3	19.5
Ind.	18.0	15.9	17.5	17.5
Ill.	17.7	16.8	17.0	17.5
Mich.	22.4	21.1	21.5	22.8
Wis.	22.4	19.2	22.1	23.3
<u>E. N. CENT.</u>	<u>20.63</u>	<u>18.37</u>	<u>19.98</u>	<u>20.89</u>
Minn.	20.2	16.4	20.3	20.9
Ia.	17.7	15.7	17.7	17.9
Mo.	12.8	11.6	13.5	11.8
N. Dak.	16.6	11.5	14.1	16.2
S. Dak.	16.4	10.7	14.1	15.7
Nebr.	17.1	15.1	15.6	17.9
Kans.	17.0	15.1	15.5	16.5
<u>W. N. CENT.</u>	<u>17.05</u>	<u>13.95</u>	<u>16.08</u>	<u>16.97</u>
Del.	16.0	15.3	18.2	15.4
Md.	17.8	16.8	16.9	17.1
Va.	14.2	12.7	14.0	12.7
W. Va.	15.1	12.9	13.5	13.3
N. C.	13.3	11.5	11.7	11.8
S. C.	10.9	10.7	9.8	10.7
Ga.	9.7	8.6	7.8	8.7
Fla.	7.4	6.7	6.8	8.6
<u>S. ATL.</u>	<u>13.00</u>	<u>11.64</u>	<u>11.85</u>	<u>12.25</u>
Ky.	15.0	12.7	13.1	12.7
Tenn.	12.8	10.7	11.5	11.2
Ala.	9.0	7.8	8.8	8.6
Miss.	9.4	7.5	8.4	8.1
Ark.	11.0	8.9	9.8	11.0
La.	7.6	5.8	5.5	7.2
Okla.	13.8	11.1	13.4	12.0
Tex.	10.5	10.4	11.1	10.4
<u>S. CENT.</u>	<u>11.51</u>	<u>10.19</u>	<u>10.82</u>	<u>10.63</u>
Mont.	16.0	14.3	16.3	16.8
Idaho	20.2	19.3	20.0	20.1
Wyo.	15.3	14.5	13.1	16.2
Colo.	16.1	15.3	12.8	15.9
N. Mex.	11.6	9.3	10.9	13.0
Ariz.	17.0	15.1	18.2	18.3
Utah	17.5	16.8	17.8	19.4
Nev.	15.7	13.1	17.4	14.3
Wash.	22.1	20.8	22.2	22.5
Oreg.	20.5	19.1	20.6	20.8
Calif.	19.5	21.3	20.4	21.1
<u>WEST</u>	<u>18.07</u>	<u>17.33</u>	<u>17.69</u>	<u>18.72</u>
<u>U. S.</u>	<u>17.20</u>	<u>15.11</u>	<u>16.41</u>	<u>16.99</u>

1/ Averages obtained by dividing the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds.

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